### Amusements and Alcetings.

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Julia Matthews.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas. GILMORE'S GARDEN .- Concect. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Paintings, Statuary,

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#### Oneinces Notices.

Has written 375,000 Accident Policies.-The THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BE-PROFILE.—THE TRIBE NE has it. The fact is demonstrated by the published figures, and it was four months after their published before its stanned rivals were able to after even hald denial. The superior circulation is shown in the orders the American News Company, of the New-York News Company, of the Union News Company, and all the other heav dealers; in the certificates of the advertising agents, and the official report of the Postmaster of the city to the Postmater General. The authorities refuse to permit the further publication of the figures, on account of the complaints of rivals but it is known that they continue down to midisture to exhibit the same relative preparitors as when the anomenoch, last April. The orders of the news companion of the figures of the news companion of the figures of the news companion of the figures of the news companion of the continued weekles of all its city rivals. Adventisers who want further information on these points have oditioned at the Timense Publication office, or ace the article of Interest to Advertisers," among the Special Notices of the next page. THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. REMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR The large figures indicate the days of the month:—the small ones the days of the year.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Russia was convinced of Yakoob's hos-= The case of William Collie the north of Spain. = was again adjourned. = Thousands visited the cemetery at Montreal where it is proposed to bury Guibord. := The steamer Moravian struck an iceberg, but suffered slight damage. == Servia formally pronounced neutrality in the Herzegovinian

DOMESTIC.-Three white men and 10 negroes were killed and about the same number wounded at a riot at a barbecue in Clinton, Miss. - The Ohio, New-England, and New-Hampshire Fairs opened for exhibition. = The Alabama Constitutional Convention organized, with Gen. L. P. Walker as chairman; the North Carolina Convention failed to or-Gov. Talbot of Massachusetts declined a renomination. — Tilton's woolen mill, at Cavendish, Vt., burned: loss, \$170,000. — Mr. Welsh published his fifth letter to Prof. Marsh on the Indian frauds. === Three County Commissioners in Schuylkill County, Penn., were fined \$1,000 and imprisoned for two years for embezzlement. — Forty cattle died near Avon, N. Y., with a new disease. — Gen. Sherman attended a camp of Indiana veterans at Rockville, Ind. == The New-York and Eric Bank of Buff.do failed. = The Little Board of Brokers in San Francisco resumed. = A Grand Council met in the Indian Territory to revise their constitution. Five postmasters were dismissed for official culpability. \_\_\_\_ Judge Dyer of Milwaukee upheld McKee Rankin in the right to play "The Two Or-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Rapid Transit Commissioners reported routes for rapid transit roads, and the Aldermen confirmed their action. The investigation into cruelties to prisoners of Blackwell's Island was nearly concluded, several convicts and Warden Fox giving testimony. = The public schools were reopened with larger attendance than usual, =  $\Lambda$  complimentary banquet was given to the American Rifle Team. - Democratic and anti-Custom-House Republican primaries were held. The Board for the selection of grand jurors prepared a brief sustaining Commissioner Dunlap's appoint-Testimony was taken in regard to alleged ill-treatment of patients in the King's County Hospital. = Edward Weeks in Washingtonville, Westchester County, shot his brother-in-law, William H. Fischer, and attempted to kill his sister. The Plattdeutsche festival in commemoration of German union was held. = Gold, 11458, 1145s. 115. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 86910 cents.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts slightly cooler and generally clear weather. In this city yesterday the day was fair and warm, but cool toward night; thermometer, 73°, 82°, 69°.

Unwillingness is manifested in London to go on with the case against William Collie, who a large sum. The flight of his brother has been made a pretext for adjourning the case. but the evidence already given renders it apparent that the judgment, if not the character, the examination been continued.

are now in Khokand, where civil war is raging, and as the ruler is suing for lenient terms, it is evident that the country is completely in her power. This stride toward the Indian frontier concerns England most, but of late it has been the policy of that country to remain an inactive spectator of the progress eastward of the Russian arms, considering, perhaps, that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

The recent riot at Clinton, Mississippi, is directly traceable to the inexcusable resistance of young white man to the authority of a colored peace officer. Negroes rushed to the assistance of the officer, and white men came to the rescue of their friend. The result of this rash interference was the killing of thirteen persons, including the original offender, and the wounding of as many more. Mississippi courts now have an opportunity of vindicating the good name of their State by bringing the surviving rioters, white and colored, to justice. It is most discreditable that a cause so trifling should have brought on a conflict in which the races took sides against each other entirely regardless of the merits of the case.

If the speech of Gen. Walker on taking the chair strikes the key-note of the work of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, no class of the people of Alabama will have reason to regret the assembling of that body. Gen. Walker shows a just appreciation of the work in hand, and vindicates the wisdom of the Convention in making his election unanimous. In particular, his declaration that the national spirit and the national law, of the perfect civil and political equality of all men, should be recognized in its broadest significance and incorporated in the new Constitution, ought to quiet the fears of those who have anticipated reactionary legislation on the return of the Alabama Democrats to power.

The letter of ex-Attorney-General Barlow, which we publish this morning, will command the emphatic disapproval of those who look upon it as a species of treason to discuss the decisions of the Court of Appeals. The letter of Mr. A. G. Browne, jr., recently managing editor of The Evening Post, which we published a few days ago, doubtless appeared equally improper and over bold to the same class of persons. It appears to us, however, as it does to most of the public, that Messrs. O'Conor, Browne, Barlow, and others who have criticised the judgment of the Court in the Tweed appeal, have done an important service, and it must be clear by this time that their case is a very strong one. The rule which the Court seems to have established is too serious to be passed without question. In face of the remarkable array of precedents and principles now marshaled against it, one does not see how for the future the Court can well allow its own decision to stand.

Doubtless time, to which the police seem in indifference or despair to have referred the problem, will solve the question of what disposition shall be made of the tramps who infest the city in such unusual numbers. The matter has always been vexatious enough; it is just now a very serious question, which will become still more serious when colder weather makes greater the necessities of the tramp. The city and suburbs were never before infested with such numbers of these characters; and it unfortunately happens that the means and measures for their rehef are less now than in former years, owing to the depressed state of every branch of trade. With the coming of Winter the number is likely to be greatly increased, for the great efforts put forth by the charitable organizations here attract great numbers from the country. And unless trade greatly improves, it is unlikely that the organizations for relief will be either as rich or as effective during the coming Winter as they were last year. The supply of the wants of the poorer classes and the regulation tility, and retributive measures against Khokand of the conduct of the criminals among these were probable. : Carlists were submitting in tramps are matters to which the authorities ought to give early heed.

> The future of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention depends upon the issue of the contest for the organization which began yesterday. There are 119 members elect, a vacancy having been caused by the death of ex-Gov. Graham. The Conservatives claim 59 votes, while the Republicans have 58, and there are two Independent members whose support is of course courted by both parties. The fact that the Conservatives have made one of the hitherto doubtful men, Dr. Ransom, their candidate for President would seem to indicate that they are confident of his sympathy with them. This gentleman opposed the Republican candidate for Congress in his distriet last year, and, aithough an independent candidate in the recent election, drew a good deal of his strength from the Conservatives. Mr. Dockery, the Republican candidate, is an avowed Republican. If the Conservatives secure control of the organization, the work of amending the Constitution will go on. The Republicans are pledged to adjournment without action, if they have a majority, but there is some reason to doubt whether the pledge will be considered binding. In any event there is little danger that another Constitution in the interest of a political party will be imposed upon North Carolina.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

When the Common Council refused to give the Rapid Transit Commissioners authority to select a route through any street they might find appropriate and available, the problem of locating the road was wonderfully simplified. We have, upon receiving their communica-"tion," say the Commissioners, "been in "a degree practically shut up to the "consideration of routes for the use of which municipal consent is not "necessary." But probably we have no great reason to complain, for Hobson's choice in this case turns out to be a very good one. Briefly and plainly stated, the report gives the right of building the rapid transit roads of the city to the New-York Elevated Company (Greenwich Street road) and the Gilbert Elevated Company. The Common Council by a decided vote has confirmed the report and adopted the routes agreed upon, which are virtually Sixth and Ninth-aves. on the West Side and either Second or Third-ave. on the East Side, as may be decided upon hereafter. It is understood further from current report is charged with defrauding a London bank of that the two companies named, abandoning a cut-throat rivalry which might in the end have rained both for the profit of some other company, or the benefit of the surface roads, have concluded to unite their interests so far as to of London bankers would have suffered had divide the prize between them, one taking the East, the other the West Side.

This is probably as practical a conclusion as Russia is acquiring control in Central Asia | the Commissioners could have reached if they in the same way that Great Britain did in had studied routes and plans for a year to Hindostan, Profiting by the dissensions of come. The Greenwich Street Company is the her neighbors, she takes advantage of real or only rapid transit organization which has made fancied grievances to subdue them. Her troops good its claims by practical demonstration.

of the many chartered which retains its franchise undisputed, and it holds by virtue of its charter control of the best routes on both sides of the city. The recommendation of the Commissioners now approved by resolution of the Common Council virtually accepts the work already done by the Greenwich Company, and restores to the city the right to use avenues which the Legislature had given to the Gilbert Company. And by so far varying the route of the Gilbert Company as to admit of the line being built on Third-ave., it adds to the strength or attractiveness, to capitalists, of that scheme.

Of course it does not necessarily follow that the plans as well as the routes of these two companies are to be adopted, but there can be little doubt that their schemes will be so far modified as to meet the views of the Commissioners as to cost and other particulars, and they will then have, under the law, a prior right to build on the routes adopted. Dr. Gilbert in fact has already made three plans, all secured by law, one of which can be carried out at a very moderate cost. It will doubtless be best for the city and hasten the solution of the problem which has vexed us so long, if capital can be concentrated upon these two roads, whose existing franchises relieve them from the necessity of obtaining the consent of either local authorities or property holders. It is asserted that the money would have been forthcoming long ago but for the fear of capitalists that the Legislature or the Common Council might lessen the value of the franchise by granting similar privileges to rival companies. This apprehension may now be laid aside, and we shall confidently look for the achievement of the great work which is more important than any other to the development and prosperity of the city, and promises at the same time such liberal returns for the enterprise of the builders.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES. The list of delegates from this city to the Saratoga Convention contains a rather curious miscellany of names. There is of course a fair proportion of thoroughly seasoned patriots who have been getting an honest living out of their country by running conventions and such things ever since the Republican party first came into power. With them, however, are associated a number of gentlemen of high character and ability, innocent of any unworthy ambitions. They are men of influence, and it ought to be in their power, if they are prompt and decided in action, to do with the Convention pretty nearly what they will. They know, if the ordinary politician does not, that this is a critical time for the party, and we shall expect them to make the most of the opportunity before them. A frank declaration of policy on the great questions now occupying the public mind-a distinct and unmistakable repudiation of the Third Term heresy, a declaration in favor of resumption without any nonsensical provisos respecting "the business "interests of the country," and a pledge of support to the Governor in his Canal Reformthese are the things which the people require of the Convention in the preparation of its platform.

With regard to the Canal question, the respectable and intelligent members of the gathering at Saratoga will probably understand that they cannot sustain the reform with any consistency or with any effect it they mean to abuse the authors of it. "Pitching into Old "Tilden" will not do. If the Republicans can go further than he does in the direction of reform, if they can detect more abuses or eatch more thieves, by all means let them do it, and they will earn the gratitude of the whole State. But merely to say that they are very fond of reform, and then to call the Governor a virulent hypocrite and a loathsome and palsied humbug because he has got ahead of them as a reformer, will not win a single vote. Gentlemen who have been accustomed to deal with upright and decent men, as some of the Saratoga delegates have, ought to know that nothing is gained in any walk of life by injustice. Neither political parties nor individuals can prosper by unfair abuse of their opponents.

LEADING THEMES IN SCIENCE. The opening address at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science always attracts attention. Sometimes it has served as a milestone, set at the utmost limits of scientific progress, and marking the advance of human thought. Of this kind was Prof. Tyndall's address last year, the chief question about it being whether it was not set beyond the boundaries of true science, and too much within the realm of speculation. No such objection will be brought against the address of this year, by Sir John Hawkshaw, of which a description will be found in our London correspondent's letter. The conservative members of the British Association-always a large proportion of that body-had been sorely exercised by the utterances of Profs. Tyndall and Huxley. The election of Sir John Hawkshaw to the Presidency of the Association was understood to indicate a desire for safer themes. In that respect the address will not disappoint expectation: in all else it may. The major portion of it was devoted to a review of the engineering works of antiquity: the rest told little that the world does not generally know about the great undertakings of the present. Nobody will dispate the eminence of Sir John Hawkshaw as an engineer, but this address will not be classed with his greatest and most successful

A comparison between the prominent features of the American and the British Associations for the last year or two will not be without interest. The papers read at the American meetings for several years, with few exceptions, had recorded the advances made by workers in special fields of science. Rarely did a speaker of broader views and wider scope than the others attempt to weld together in a harmonious whole these valuable fragments. The British Association, on the other hand, was winning popular laurels by just this class of addresses, as well as by the tendency of its more striking debates. A change in the constitution of the American body, effected at its Hartford meeting, assimilating it somewhat to the English pattern, provided it at Detroit with addresses from the two Vice-Presidents in addition to that of the retiring President. The result was that this year the American Association came into the arena at the very door where its British prototype had just stepped out.

The addresses of Profs. Le Conte and Dawson at Detroit both grappled with the great question of the day in science-the question of the origin of life upon the globe. In this especially, if anywhere, is the alleged conflict

The Gilbert Company is the only other line Dr. Dawson's address was almost equally conciliatory in temper, but far more definite in its conclusions. His main endeavor was to establish bases upon which the students of nature can agree; and never has his wellknown opposition to Darwinian theories been couched in less objectionable terms. The address of Vice-President Newton at that meeting was also of a superior order, being of real service in pointing out the value of a familiarity with mathematics in all scientific work, and the deficiency of American investigators in this particular. No direct contrast of American and British essays at these meetings is possible on the subject of engineering, because that is not a topic handled by our Association, being given over to the Society of Civil Engineers. But so far as a comparison can be instituted, we have as yet no reason to fear that the leading addresses at Bristol will go on record as superior in interest to those at Detroit.

BUFFALO IN THE LEGISLATURE. The representation of any large city at Albany is a matter of importance to the whole State. We of New-York have perhaps no right, with our Kirks and Brogans and Tim Campbells, to complain of our neighbors, but we cannot forego an occasional suggestion. The city of Buffalo is one of the centers of the Canal Ring, and needs a delegation in the Legislature which will retrieve its reputation in this respect. The reëlection of Senator Laning, which we are surprised to see that gentleman is trying to effect, cannot do this, nor can the return of any of the Assembly

Senator Laning appeared boldly last Winter as one of the legislative attorneys of the Ring, and gave his time and talents to its service. He fastened his fortunes to those of the contractors, and now that they have gone down into the mire, he may as well stay there with them. There must be some one in Albany whose blunders do not amount to crimes. The people must hold up the Governor's hands.

The Assembly delegation is composed of very different sort of people. The worst of themof course, he's working for a reëlection-is H. B. Ransom. He was at the head during the last session of a gang of members who were believed to be on the most friendly terms with the lobby. It was to him that Speaker McGuire sent the blunt message-when Ransom and a few of his kind were voting with the Governor's friends against Tammany on the Costigan bill, and Mr. Ransom was said to be open to conviction-that "there wasn't 'ten cents in this thing for him." If Democratic professions of reform mean anything, if the Democrats of Buffalo possess any selfrespect or any respect for their party, let this man stay at home. This is no year to send Canal Ring attorneys and graduates of the lobby to Albany. If you Democrats cannot get an honest Democrat, vote for a Republican, and do you Republicans practice the same self-denial. But vote for anybody rather than for "Doc." Ransom. When you vote for him, you vote money right out of your pocket.

SCANDAL MONGERING. A peculiarly sad state of society is said to exist in Atchison-at least The Champion, newspaper of that town, avers that whole atmosphere is tainted with the infa-"mous stories of pestiferous character-vampires, who, with a malignancy as persistent as it is devilish, torture the most innocent acts into guilt and the most harmless indis-'cretions into crimes." Moreover, "these harpies of both sexes devote almost their whole time to their malign work." "How "to suppress the miscreants" is the problem. Shall they when caught "be ducked in the Missouri?" or shall "their ears be sht so that they may carry on their persons forever the sign of their infamy?" Somebody, it is hinted, will some day be shot; "there may be a trag-"edy which will shock the community." There verdict of "Served him (or her) right." should'nt wonder. Nowhere are those who are maligned always wise. Infany breeds wrath. It is so much easier to shoot than to be patient and to wait. Besides, those who value reputation and feel detraction the most keenly, are of the very temper which seeks revenge without stopping to reason, and which misleads them into the fallacy of supposing that the swiftest vindication of themselves is the amplest.

Very few have that exquisite moral delicacy which prompts its possessor to consider as a crime the utterance of careless words which may injure a neighbor. There are those who understand this thoroughly; who find no difficulty, through long habit, in keeping their tongues bridled; who will not willingly listen to malignant gossip, and who never, when it has been forced upon them, repeat it. We have known such, and extremely comfortable they are to know-these self-balanced folk who (to quote Spenser's line) "their eyes, their ears, their tongues, their talk restrain. There are not many of them anywhere, but wherever they are-and there must be two or three in Atchison-they are in an excellent position for starting a first-class missionary enterprise. We do not believe that there is any social evil which cannot be mitigated, even if it cannot be extirpated. Every well meaning man should consider how much good he can do without taking a great deal of trouble, either by listening to ill-natured gossip with an air of indifference or of impatience, or by indignantly refusing to listen to it at all. For we must consider that a great propertion of the stories disadvantageous to personal character which are affoat, are really none of our business, and in no way concern our happiness, our prosperity, or our success. Now, we will suppose that a man of good character in Atchison, when one of these slanders is whispered to him, makes the whisperer unmistakably to understand that he considers himself insulted by the sneaking recital. What have I done that you bring this un-"clean report to me? What reason have you for believing that I would like to hear this? "Do I regard it as true or false? Sir, or "Madam, I think nothing about it whatever, "nor do I intend to think about it. O! it will "not keep me awake o' nights-this hint that "Mr. - has gone wrong or that Mrs. - is "no better than she should be. No more of 'your insults if you please-that is the point "about which I am principally concerned. "Your talk is contamination. Be off with you!"

Let them try this in Atchison as a remedy for the prevailing epidemic, before they betake themselves to the persuasive pistol and the argumentative bowie-knife! A few honest ones making this contemptuous stand against the foul sea of detraction, will work wonders. Slander should be one of the most disreputable

the depreciation of others. R is the result sometimes of idleness and vacuity of life; sometimes of jealousy and irritation at our own failure where another has succeeded; not seldom of habit caught in streets and shops, as the measles are caught in the public schools. Warring against it must be personal, and not general or public. If every one in Atchison (or other town) who comprehends how shameful and mischievous detraction is, will avoid it in his own chat, and refuse to listen to it, no appeal to hemp, bowie-knives, or derringers will be necessary.

We are interested in the lineage of a schoolboy in Indiana. When he was asked "How many zones are there?" he promptly answered: horrid, the frigid, the temperate, and the intemperate." Is that boy a descendant of Mrs. Malaprop or of Mrs. Partington, or of both ?

To strangers visiting the city, our churches are objects of great and mystified interest-great because they are often beautiful, and mystified because it is so seldom known what they are. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to label them in some way? A small sign of the same size as that which serves to advertise the undertaker could set forth the name, age, and denomination of the church, and the name of its pastor. This would entertain and inform not only strangers but citizens, who pass every day houses of worship of which they know nothing beyond what they can see. As it is now, the strict church member, not knowing the religious denomination of the church he is looking at, is entirely uncertain whether he ought to admire the architecture

Perhaps it will aid the thoughtful citizen to a proper comprehension of Judge Edmunds and his official blackmailing of the women in the Treasury Department at Washington, to know that their average salary is nine hundred dollars a year. When the Judge makes a demand, therefore, for twelve dollars from each of these clerks, he asks for onesixth of a month's salary-a sum that will seem large enough to any man who calculates the hole that the same deduction would make in his income. Many of these women have families dependent on them for support; some are caring for widowed mothers, and others are educating brothers and sisters. They are all poor, and most of them deserving. If Judge Edmunds is still going about levying for the sinews of war on women and children, he ought to be helped to the Republicans, and will insure in down the Treasury steps and his contribution-box thrown after him.

No State has fairer prospects than Texas; we have often said so, but we have never said so in song, if in speaking of a grazing country we may be allowed a bull. A lyrical writer in The Dayton (O.) Democrat now informs us that "Texas rises, improves, and beautifies the mind, Her soil and climate please and benefit mankind"-and a handsome thing it is for her soil and climate to do. The bard continues: While through Texas' beautiful skies away to God, You'll climb the way Philosophy has trod." If anything were wanting to stimulate emigration this information supplies it. Philosophy has not heretofore been the thing sought by settlers in Texas; herds of cattle have rather had the preference; but if one can have wealth of mind and wealth on the hoof together, so much the better The "sons of New-England" are specially invited to settle in "Texas, with her gaudy flowers," and we suspect that the promise of philosophy is thrown in for their particular benefit. The Texan of the old regime marched with a rifle in one hand, a bowie knife in the other, and a revolver in his beit; are we to understand that the husbandman of that region now takes Plato with him to the pasture, and solaces his solitude by the perusal of Ralph Waldo Emerson?

There are dark as well as bright sides to the mercantile character, and firms which would have an ill-sounding name if they were baptized as appropriately as the Cheeryble Brothers. There was a painful instance of this not long ago not a hundred miles from Fulton Ferry. Through gross carelessness, a vat of vitriol in a factory was left uncovered. It was about on a level with the floor, and in the way of persons passing through to the office. A boy, calling to collect a bill or leave an order, came into this room, and with his eyes blinded by the transition from the glare of sunlight to comparative darkness, walked straight into the vat. Even while immersed in this awful bath, the poor boy had the presence of mind to tell some one who came to his aid not to take him by the hand, but by the collar, will be a Deceased Vampyre with a popular In three hours he was dead. He had been the only We good son of a family of unpromising boys, and was The firm through whose carelessness he lost his life did not trouble themselves in the least about his condition or that of his family, made no inquiries about him, made no offer to bear even a part of his funeral expenses. The widow bore these alone, as she did her sorrow. They must be courageous men who store up for themselves memories like this.

We have it upon the authority of The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution that 65 Doctors of Medicine and 135 lawyers are practicing or desirous of practice in that city. They represent about 1,000 persons who are dependent upon them for support; yet there are more doctors than would be needed if a pestilence were raging, and more lawyers than would be called for if every able-bodied citizen of Atlanta were either a plaintiff or a defendant. "Only two of the medicine men" we are told, "and barely a dozen of the disciples of Blackstone, possess each property to the amount of \$10,000." Business makes business; railways increase travel; but the most charitable cannot be sick just to help along the doctors, or plunge into litigation just to encourage the lawyers. We suppose that what is true of Atlanta is equally true of the whole country; the liberal professions, as they are called, are overcrowded; and although there is always room at the top, mediocrity must be the rule with its consequent want of any marked success, and with a crowd encouraged by no success at all at the bottom. The young Bachelors of Arts should understand that there are other resources than law, physic, or divinity; and that there is almost everywhere an over-supply of school teachers. Commercial chances are always and everywhere so eagerly improved as to leave little opportunity for new-comers; yet they offer more numerous grades of success than the professions. But then there is the broad bosom of the earth waiting for plow and shovel and hoe, and never asking whether the riller has graduated or not. Dig's the word!

OBITUARY.

EXJUDGE JOHN W. BROWN.

The Hon. John W. Brown, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his house in Newburgh yesterday morning, after a short illness, at the age of 78 years. He was the son of a poor miller who emi grated from Dundee, Scotland, to America in 1802. Mr Brown, after receiving a common school education, be gan the study of law in the office of Jonathan Fisk, and vas admitted to the Bar about 1818. He was elected a

was admitted to the Bar about 1818. He was elected a
Justice of the Pence in 1820, and to Congress, from the
Vith Congressional District, in 1832, and reflected in
1834. He was preminent for his hostility to what was
then known as the "State Regency," an attempted centralization at Albany. In November, 1849, he was elected
a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial
District, and was reflected in 1857.

He was an uncompromising Democrat in politics, and
his stumplus contest with Gen. L sile Coomba, during
the Polk and Dallas campaign of 1844, is still remembered. In bis law practice he was very successful,
having won a number of important cases, among them
the celebrated "Polly Bodine" murder trial, in which he
appeared for the defendant. It is said that no rating
made by him during his term of office as Supreme Court
Judge was ever reversed in the Court of Appeais. Judge
Brown retired from the beach in 1865. He permitted
himself to be the Democratic candidate for Judge of the
Court of Appeais in 1864, but was defeated
by his Republican opponent, Judge Hunt. In
a speech at Newburg? in 1862, supporting
the policy of Mr. Lincoln, Judge Brown used these
words: "In an emergency of this kind it is necessary to
strike through the Constitution"—words that were
quoted far and near at the time as being the strongest indorsement Mr. Lincoln had received from any Democrat
of prominence. For the past five years ex-Judge Brown
had attended to little business, although se has been in deprecated the conflict, urged moderation in scientific beliefs, and brought to bear on his argument a large amount of fresh knowledge drawn from his own possible and the second to the conflict of the second to the conflict of prominence. For the past five years ex-Judge below to had attended to little business, although he has been in meaning talkers fall, partly because they must talk about something or somebody; and partly edge drawn from his own possible almost daily until within a short time. In June last his wife death, wherever known he was respected for his analysis of prominence. For the past five years ex-Judge below that attended to little business, although he has been in the habit of visiting his office almost daily until within a short time. In June last his wife death, wherever known he was respected for his analysis of prominence.

## THE OHIO CANVASS.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING. SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE NOMINATING CON-VENTIONS IN HAMILTON AND CUYAHOGA COUR-TIES-THE FINANCIAL AND SCHOOL QUESTIONS A HEAVY VOTE ON EACH SIDE ANTICIPATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Within a few days the confidence of the most cautious Republicans in the success of their State ticket has been very greatly increased. Indeed, it is now regarded as reasonably sure that, if no unexpected event occurs to charge the complexion of the contest, Gov. Hayes will be elected by a fair majority. This opinion is based, first, upon the satisfictory result of Nominating Conventions in Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties; and, secondly, upon detailed information of the progress of the campaign in other counties.

A stranger to Ohio polities cannot easily realize now important the local nominations in Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties are to the success of a State ticket. In those two counties is found more than half of the independent vote of the State-that vote which, being cast for Collins in 1873, left Allen a bare plurality of 817 in the State, and which, being generally east for the Democratic ticket in 1871, gave it a majority of 9,387. For twenty-five years the Democrats have never had a majority in Ohio, except in 1862, when it was only 5,577, and over 52,000 Republicans abstained from voting, and in 1874, when nearly 60,000 Republicans were absent from the polls, and the Democrats were reënforced by over 10,000 Liberals. It is therefore not unreasonable to conclude that if the Republicans secure the aid of this independent vote their success is well-nigh assured. In Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties, however

these independent voters, being mainly of German nativity, have been peculiarly hostile to the Republican party on account of the Temperance question and local nominations which displeased them. This year, the demand of the Democrats for inflation and repudiation had inclined the whole body of independents to vote the Republican ticket; but there was still danger that injudicious local nominations might revive old antagonisms and drive back this powerful reënforcement. The Republican nominations have now been made, however, long enough to enable men to judge of their effect. The best information I can gather as to the feeling here and in Cleveland leads to the behef that the tickets nominated will prove unusually satisfactory as well both counties handsome majorities for Hayes and Young. There are, of course, some dissatisfied candidates, and some complaints, as there must be always where offices of large importance are involved, and it may be that in some instances wiser selections could have been made, but the tickets as a whole seem to be quite well received, and calculated to strengthen the Republicans. In this county the Democrats fancy that the defeat of Mr. Hof, a leading candidate for Treasurer, will displease the Germans; but inasmuch as he was defeated in Convention by Germans themselves, who desired the nomination of other candidates, the hope seems not very well grounded. The strong representation of that element in the Convention and on the ticket leaves little room for the pretense that its wishes were not consulted. The essential thing was that there should be nothing in the composition of the ticket to repel those independents whose disposition to overthrow the repudiating Democracy was already so strong. From what I can gather, I judge that the nominations will not check, but on the whole materially strengthen that disposition, both here and in Cleveland.

These two counties alone have turned the scale in every election since the war, in which the Republican majority was threatened or overcome. In 1867, when Gov. Hayes had only 2,983 majority over Senator Thurman, Hamilton gave him 1,524, and Cuyahoga 2,237. In 1873, when Allen had 817 plurality in the State, 4,322 votes were cast for the independent candidate, Collins, in Hamilton County, and 650 in Cuyahoga, while about 4,000 Republicans in Hamilton, and about 6,000 in Cuyahoga, declined to vote. Had the full Republican vote in these counties been polled in 1874, or had the 4,972 independent votes been cast that year for the Republican instead of the Democratic ticket, the Democratic majority of only 9,387 in the State would have been overcome. Hence it is that wellinformed men of both parties consider that the nomination by the Republicans of local tickets generally satisfactory to the independents of these counties renders the success of the Republican State ticket highly probable.

As to the progress of the campaign in other parts

of the State, detailed information from nearly all the counties, received since my letters from Co bus were written, fully sustains the impressions therein given, and, indeed, warrants a still more encouraging view of the situation. There are very few counties in which the Republicans do not count upon results at least as satisfactory as they obtained in 1872, when they carried the State by 12,107 majurity, and in many, especially where the Liberal vote at that time was strong, they look for decided gains. In a few counties some loss, but by no means as great as the Democrats count upon, is anticipated as the effect of the inflation folly. On the other hand, in the large majority of counties it is reported that the financial issue will gain for the Republicans more votes than they will lose on that account. If we consider that these estimates neces-sarily do not take into account the number of Democrats who, disgusted with the position of their party, and yet not wishing to vote against it, will quictly absent themselves from the polls, the prospect seems decidedly encouraging. As to the School question, moreover, there is ample proof that the Democrats are constantly losing ground. To the strong speech of Judge Taft, a very effective addition has been made by Gen. Young, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who fully explains, in a recent speech, how "the Wright bill of 1867 would have completely evaded the constitutional prohibition of division of the School fund; how it would have destroyed the School system; and how it lacked only one vote of the constitutional majority. He was a member of that Legislature, and states from parsonal knowledge that the bill was drawn and eloquently advocated by a warm personal friend of Archbishop Purcell. This bill would have enabled the Catholics to secure for all their parochial schools a proportionate part of the public school fund, and yet to retain entire control of them as to selection of teachers and management. Gen. Young points to the fact that this bill was supported by every Demoeratic member present in 1867, shows that the demand for overthrow of the School system has since been made with far greater directness and intensity of feeling by the Catholic leaders, and not improperly asks whether a Democratic victory in 1875 may not result in the passage of just such a bill

as the one so narrowly defeated eight years ago. This speech, and others on the same subject, are much strengthened by the tone of the Catholic organs, and by the evident unwillingness of Demoeratic politicians to commit themselves against any such plan of evading the pledges of their platform. Reports from the various counties indicate that the feeling on this subject willnot only help to bring out a very strong Republican vote, but secure to that

party the quiet support of many Democrats. Thus the prospects of a defeat of Allch and his rog money followers are believed to be decidedly good by men whose sources of information are of the very best. But it will not do for the Republicans to sit down in happy over-confidence. The Democrats will make extraordinary efforts, and call out a very large vote. In 1868, when the cry for payment of bords in greenbacks was raised, they polled about 250,000 votes, and the largest number ever polled in the State at any election was 529,436 in 1872. Republican meetings this year show great determination and interest, it is generally reported, but the same may be said, probably with equal truth, of Democratic meetings. Experienced men know that where both parties are aroused no comparison of meetings gives any idea of the result. If the Republicans work very zealously and faithfully to call out a full vote and